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VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

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DELIVERED AT THE

Second Annual Commencement

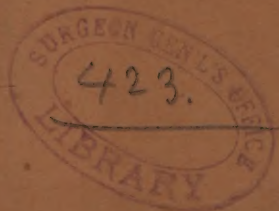
OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF NEW-YORK,

BY

PROF. I. M. WARD, M. D.



New-York :

PRINTED BY FRANCIS HART & CO. 63 CORTLANDT STREET.

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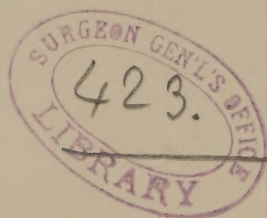
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Valedictory Address.

GENTLEMEN GRADUATES:—By the authority of the legislature delegated to the presiding officer of this corporate body, you have now been invested with the honors of a learned profession. On your speaker has devolved the duty, of coupling the benediction of your instructors, with a few words of parting counsel.

The occasion, though by no means a novel one is yet one of more than ordinary interest. Others before you, from this and other colleges, have gone out clothed with responsibilities, such as you are now assuming; but none have gone forth under circumstances of greater interest, or with the assumption of weightier obligations. The theatre of action on which you are entering to-day, is nobler and grander than ever before. The occasion and the circumstances, are suggestive of the thoughts, we have proposed to present for your consideration.

Time is measured by epochs, and progress is marked by comparison and contrast. A third of a century ago,

we stood as you stand to-day, ready to launch our frail bark. It may be instructive to contrast for a moment the two periods of the world as a theatre of action. To every succeeding generation of men, the world is presented in a different aspect ; but in no generation since the world was inhabited, has mightier changes been wrought, than during the one just past. And never in the history of man have portentous events promised a more glorious future than those now illumining your twilight morning.

During the past age a marked change has come over the minds of men. The word of command to those now entering the arena, is to go forward, and those who will not obey, will be left behind in the struggle of life. Trade, commerce, and the mechanic arts, move in obedience to this law. The civil strife in which our nation is to-day engaged, though largely absorbing the resources of the country, opposes no ~~obstacle~~ progress to this onward movement. The grandest schemes of American enterprise, that look to the advancement of commerce and civilization, are still being pushed forward to successful completion. Yes ! even in the dark hours of this unnatural conflict, amid the upheavings of our very foundations, threatening the life of the nation, has the press chronicled the triumphant completion of one of the grandest enterprises, that American daring and ingenuity have given to the arts of peace. Men of science and professional men all feel this impulse, and those who welcome

it, will make the history of the age on which you are entering.

In these contrasted periods, learn your exalted privileges. The earth itself on which these changes have been wrought is more majestic, if age can add to dignity, and more extended, if the extension of the boundaries of science can add to greatness. The world regarded then as but a few thousand years old, now demonstrated to be as many millions, is itself in the eye of man, more ancient as well as more grand.

In speaking thus, we simply accept the accredited fact, science has clearly taught us, that the Bible record of creation was the history of man, and not the history of the world. That this earth existed in all its material constitution and force, with all the constituent elementary material of our bodies, even the phosphates so requisite for the formation of bone, ages before man was made; that the very coal and oil contributing so much to the necessities of man was being made and deposited in vast store-houses, in anticipation of his inhabiting the world, and that during this age one of these storehouses has been discovered and unlocked to him. And if our conception of things, have an exaltation proportionate to their changed condition, the world to you to-day, presents a field more gloriously inviting than to any of preceding ages.

The enlargement of the boundaries of science, and the inventions in the arts, in their controlling influence

over the character of the age, now crowd into a year, events that history was wont to spread over an ordinary lifetime.

But not in the maturity of age, in multiplied sciences, in the perfected arts solely, is the world different, there is enlargement from the discovery of worlds, and systems of worlds, if not within the past age, within the present century, unknown to man before. Changes in the world above us, as proclaimed by the telescope have been so great as to call for a new chart of the heavenly bodies. A new planet has been added to those previously known; its relations to other planets, as well as its place in the heavens declared; all the asteroids discovered, with numerous stars, and for the first time assigned their place in this new map of the heavens; and distant nebulae "floating islands in the measureless distance have been brought into view, and resolved into distant and separate worlds."

But more grand still are the discoveries in the world beneath, and more important too, in their relations to animated beings.

Man, it is true, had before acquired the knowledge of both the telescope and microscope, but the revelations of both have been the work of the present century, and one, of the present age; the one, the medium of communication with the universe above, the other, with the universe below; the telescopic universe, a universe of expansion; the microscopic universe, a universe of con-

densation ; and each seemingly without limit, for as we increase their magnifying powers, the more do worlds rise to our view out of points of space. As the gigantic telescope resolves a point in the sky into a cluster of stars, so the microscope expands a point under its focus, into a kingdom of wonders. If that focus be a leaf in the forest, it is crowded with multitudes of animated beings ; if it be a drop of water sparkling in the sun, it is an ocean in miniature, peopled by microscopic monsters, amazing us as much by their delicacy of structure, beauty of organization, and symmetry of form, as do the magnitudes of the worlds above, and the precision of the movements of those worlds, in obedience to definite and fixed laws. Thus the science of this age defines our stand-point between two worlds, boundless space above ; worlds moving among worlds, where we thought there was none ; and countless beings sporting in a tiny drop below us, where all before seemed a blank. And this universe beneath, as unlimited and wonderful as that above, has been discovered by the microscope, and its work is yet but just begun.

The revelations of the microscope in their relation to the advancement of medical science, have already been, and must continue to be surpassingly great. In the light it has shed upon anatomical and physiological investigations, we have been made acquainted with the law of the developement of living tissues. In the enjoyment of this light, as well as that which it has shed upon

pathological investigations, you have had advantages denied to your instructors in their pupillage, and have been as we trust better fitted for a prosperous professional career, than students of any previous age ever were.

Daily is the microscope rendering the world more and more essential aid in legal investigations. In confirmation is a fact, a little time since narrated, that a knife, smeared with blood, dried on both blade and handle, was found in the possession of one charged as a murderer. The prisoner claimed that it was blood from beef, which he had omitted to wipe off. In the absence of other testimony, this assumption was effectually disproved by the teachings of the microscope, declaring it really blood; not the blood of an ox, or a sheep, or a goat, or a fowl; but veritable human blood; and that, too, blood that had flowed from the throat, and had coagulated, where it was found on the blade of the instrument. Moreover, that commingled with it, was the fibre of cotton from the neckcloth encircling the neck of the murdered man.

With such essential aid in one department, and the law of cure promulged by Hahnemann in another, may we not hope the day is not far distant, when medicine will be ranked among the exact sciences. We commend to you the use of the microscope to augment the stock of observed and recorded facts, the common property of science, as a duty you owe the profession, to

the honors of which you have been now admitted. We commend it to you as students of nature, profoundly convinced, it will lead you more minutely to observe, and record facts; to reason and reflect upon those observed; and by the healthful discipline it will give your mental being, thus the better to fit you for the discharge of the duties of a noble calling.

As with the telescope and microscope, so with the stethoscope, belonging in its period of discovery to a former age, but awaiting the applying intellect of ours, to give a practical illustration of its principles in the investigation of disease. Together they proclaim the great truth, that discoveries in science, and the inventions in the arts, are to extend their influence, as their principles are unfolded through coming ages.

In another age, the attention of Watt was arrested by witnessing the puffing of steam from the nozzle of the tea-kettle. We hear it like a snorting war horse galloping over the mountain with a ponderous train.

Do you ask me the influence upon man of the discovery of the motive power of steam? In the one age, man's organs of locomotion, his beast of burden, at farthest individual enterprise, carried him slowly along on errands of pleasure, scientific discovery, or commercial adventure. Now, corporate bodies, with employed capital of millions, vie with each other the world over, to carry man at the greatest speed, at the cheapest possible rate, and in the most incredibly short duration of time.

Contrasting your circumstances to-day, with those of a preceding age, can we note no progress in the therapeutic department of the science of medicine? Lo! what a discovery! Commensurate in greatness with the discoveries in other departments of science. And behold what strides! How rapid the advancement. Was it not rational to suppose the stimulus given to thought from the revelations of the telescope and the microscope, the wonders wrought by the application of steam to purposes of commerce and the mechanic arts, the wonderful improvement in the art of printing, above all the magnetic power, eclipsing time in transmitting thought, and that too, supremely grand and beautiful, of using the sun in fixing indelibly the forms of things, would but prepare the world to anticipate other and still greater discoveries; and to receive them when discovered. No other than such an age, could be prepared for the discovery of our immortal Hahnemann; a law, in the light of which, sitting in his study, retired from the observation of men and things; with a simple transmission by letter of the lineaments of a scourge, then for the first time depopulating the world; without even having seen a case of cholera, he should be enabled to say—*Arsenicum*, *Veratrum*, and *Camphor* will control the disease; and so truthfully proclaim it, as to have it confirmed in the experience of his followers in all time to come. Is it not a privilege to enter the professional arena under circumstances like

these when a world of wonders is opening upon you ; when the discoveries of the past have but disciplined the mind to anticipate greater in the future ? Was it not forbidden us to covet our neighbor's good, in the desirableness of living at such an age, your speaker would rejoice to stand with you to-day, and in the preparation for unfurling the sail, unite with you in singing in the language of the old Roman poet, "*Cras ingens iterabimus æquor ?*"

We have alluded to the improvements made in the therapeutic art, as one among the world of wonders. The numerous workings of atomic particles of matter in arresting diseased action in the animal economy, restoring order in obedience to nature's law among the disturbed vital forces, on their first enunciation seemed strange and unaccountable ; but under the propelling power of Saxon intellect in developing the truthfulness and universality of this law, in the provings of remedies and their adaption to diseased action, as indicated by corresponding symptoms to remedial ones, and availing ourselves of all past experience, and the light which science has shed upon every department of human knowledge, we have constructed a system of medicine that is already challenging the admiration of the world. It is doing this, in the harmlessness of its remedies, in the simplicity of the law guiding their administration, in their demonstrated power in controlling disease, and in the silence that characterises their operation ; a silence

like that which attends the action of nature's other laws governing the formation of every organ in the animal economy.

And what is most strange, this system of medicine has been thus far developed, under the observation of those who are still actively engaged in extending its benefits to their fellow men.

Your speaker was a student of medicine in this city, when the tidings that had reached us from abroad of a new and strange system of practice, was confirmed by Dr. GRAM, a German by descent, though an American born, who, on his return from a visit to his fatherland, located in this city, and became the first advocate of its principles. Under the fostering influence of our free institutions, the seed thus sown in Saxon soil, has in one age multiplied more than a hundred-fold. In the place of the solitary practitioner, there are now in this city, including its twin-sister on the hights, over two hundred practitioners of medicine, enlisted under the banner of *similia*. The thirty-five hundred practitioners in the United States, attest the most wonderfully rapid progress of homœopathy over our entire country. The presentation of a petition in Congress, by Senator Wilson, enrolling the names of over twenty-five thousand of its patrons from the State of Massachusetts, in favor of introducing homœopathy in the army, we claim as evidence at least of the fact, that homœopathy is not yet dead, though its enemies may tell you this is but the

gasping for breath in the dying agonies of this infant Hercules.

A great majority of the present practioners of homœopathy, though educated in the old school, have been converts to the new; and though converts from that school are still being multiplied, and the graduates from three other Homœopathic colleges added to your number, will sensibly increase the corps of practitioners, it will by no means meet the demand, especially for well educated Homœopathic physicians. There still exist fields inviting to you all. Never before has Homœopathy been placed so preeminently before the community. Hundreds of thousands of petitioners are pressing our national council, to give to our national soldiery the benefits of this benign system of medicine. The prayer of the petitioners may not be granted, from the inherent difficulty of hastily associating it with the dominant practice, so as to give to the same body of men, the benefits of both systems. But, nevertheless, the moral prestige of its claims, so ardently pressed by its patrons, we hail as a cheering feature of the age. To those noble hearted, though disappointed patrons of our system, we send down, from this watch-tower on the walls of our Zion, our profound conviction, that as certainly as the stars and stripes shall one day float over all the rebel forts in our land, so surely will the time come when *similia* will embellish the medical flag of our army and navy.

The New-York Academy of Medicine, in their zeal to prevent the introduction of Homœopathy in the army, at a late session resolved, “that the practice, wherever subjected to accurate observation, has failed to establish itself in any hospital;” “that in the countries where it originated and attained its fullest degree of development, it has not been introduced into the army and navy.”

In the face of these resolutions we affirm, there are regularly established hospitals in many of the large cities of Europe, and in a few in our own country, in some of which the efficacy of the practice has been tested side by side with Allopathy, within the walls of the same institution; and wherever the trial has been made it has demonstrated the new system superior to the old, the results comparing most favorably with any hospital reports ever made.

There are flourishing Homœopathic hospitals in St. Petersburg and Moscow; five in Austria, three of which are in Vienna; three in Hungary; two in Italy — at Turin and Nice; four in Sicily; and three in Germany — one at Bremen, in Hanover; one at Munich, in Bavaria; and one at Leipsic, in Saxony. In France we have hospitals in Paris, in Bordeaux, and Marseilles; in Prussia, one at Berlin; and in Spain, Homœopathy is practised in the general hospital in Madrid.

In England there are dispensaries in all the large cities. The Homœopathic hospital established in Lon-

don in 1850, about four years since was placed on an enlarged and permanent basis. Its reorganization as a large metropolitan hospital was celebrated, on the authority of the *London Times*, in a public dinner by a host of the dignitaries of the kingdom, the Duke of Wellington presiding. In a response to a toast to "the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the royal family," Lord Rokesby bore his testimony to the benefits they had derived from Homœopathy, in the royal family, in the *army* and *navy*, in the expedition along the Niger, and in the Crimea.

It is gratifying to be able to record, on the authority of the Registrar-General, testimony thus publicly given, that while the deaths in the Allopathic metropolitan hospitals was $7\frac{1}{10}\%$ per cent., the deaths in the Homœopathic hospital, including those of cholera, had been but $4\frac{1}{10}\%$ per cent. This hospital now placed on an enlarged and permanent basis, was opened, as per statement of the chairman, in 1850, and had done good service in the cause of humanity, having afforded relief to over 23,000 patients.

The Trustees of the Mississippi State Hospital at Natchez, some years since appointed Homœopathic physicians and surgeons, to take the place of the most distinguished physicians of the old school in that city. In announcing their decision they declared the election of Homœopathists to preside over the institution, was based upon the superior success of the Homœopathic

treatment in yellow fever. The statistics of this, as compared with the New-York hospitals shows a gain of 4 per cent. Equally flattering has been the trial of Homœopathy in the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, and other charities in this city. In the face of such facts we may well ask if the interests of science, or the cause of humanity, will be advanced, by the resolution of the Academy, "that Homœopathy has failed to establish itself in any hospital."

An application is just being made to the Legislature of this State to place a just share of the wards of the Bellevue Hospital under Homœopathic treatment. The prayer of the petitioners is made, because Homœopathy has ceased to be an experiment, and challenges to be tested on its merits—side by side with Allopathy. From this trial of its strength it has never shrunk, and wherever it has been fairly made, the results in a diminished mortality, and shortened duration of disease, under Homœopathic treatment, have triumphantly declared its superior advantages. To these practical results of the two systems, the appeal must finally be made. Until this reasonable request of the petitioners be granted, that the people may see in our public hospitals, and private charities, the two systems tried side by side, their prayer will not cease to be made. The people are competent to pass a righteous judgment upon the comparative merits of the two systems, and this judgment they will pass when permitted to witness

the trial—nay, are already passing from what they witness of its effects in private practice, notwithstanding the prejudices of medical men in favor of one or the other system of medicine. This judgment on the merits of the two systems would long since have been made and put on record, had our opponents been satisfied to submit the case for the decision of the people.

In our physiological investigations on the origin of our being, we found man starting on his career from a germ cell; a common standpoint for all organized beings; that the law of development was from the general to the special; that this law of nature was universal in its application in the vegetable and animal kingdom.

Another law regarding the measure of power to be attained, and the duration of life itself, equally applicable to both kingdoms is, that power and life are to be measured by the period required for its maturity. We beg you to remember this law governs your mental as well as your physical organism, and that the conditions requisite for your mental development are constant and abundant supplies of elementary nutriment for the daily exercise of the mental machinery. In obedience to this law, efforts of attainment must be persistently, though they be slowly made. And as in the physical, so in the mental realm, progress, though scarcely perceptible in the earlier stages, will be none

the less real. And although the path may be through the valleys, and over the hills, even to the scaling of the mountains, the eminence will at length most assuredly be reached. The ancient motto we have so often quoted in your hearing, "Make haste slowly," or that kindred sentiment more mellifluously expressed by the immortal bard, "To climb steep hills requires slow pace at first," we again commend to your consideration; for in the light of it, nobler and more stalwart men have submitted to the necessity. Sir Astley Cooper labored hard in the profession for three years and upwards before he earned his bread; but those years were years the most momentous of his professional career, for they were years in which were amassed the means, the motives, and the impulses, which rendered his name and works immortal. We present his experience for your consideration as the common experience of great men in our profession.

In the calling on which you are about to enter, you will find scope for the most enlarged sympathies of your nature. And if god-like natures are blessed, then yours, in view of the perpetually occurring occasions for the exercise of those sympathies, is the most privileged of all the callings of earth. Night after night, will you be aroused from your slumbers at the cry of suffering, often to breast the storm in midnight darkness, as you thread the crowded city, or traverse the lonely pathway, your thoughts all clustering around the bed of pain, but when that suffering has been

assuaged, will you, with exultant heart be nerved for other scenes, and conflicts with disease. And thus your days will pass, as ministering servants to your afflicted fellows; not recognized as the world's great ones, unknown even to fame, so as to secure at the end a crowning monumental epitaph, but all the while working out loving remembrances—entablatures more enduring, because engraven on thousands of throbbing hearts.

We rejoice with you to day as we commend you to your work. Begin it devotedly, prosecute it assiduously and you will finish it triumphantly. There are living ones in the profession, to whom we could point, whose example we could solicit you to copy. But there are the dead, of whom we can more freely speak: Hull, Freeman and Joslin have just passed away from our own immediate circle. Hull, one of the earliest converts, was the first American whose medical pupilage was passed under the illuminating influence of the law of *similia*. They were all good and true men, pure in character, pleasing in manner, patient in toil. The first led the van in the up-hill ascent, the others rapidly following, without one "breathing space, until they sat down, not to rest but to die"; the harness of labor still unbuckled, when the stroke to call them hence was made. The dead find a rest from earthly labor, the demands of a profession like ours, never grant, till winter and summer, spring and autumn, are known no

more. But their works of benevolence and love, live long after the hearts, the recipients of them, have ceased to throb at their remembrance.

Science and learning are never so ennobled as when crowned with garlands of patriotism. Members of other professions are vying with each other in the richness of their offerings ; and ours claims to-day, as she has in days past, the privilege of laying upon the altar of our country her best and noblest sons. A blank would be observed in the history of Bunker Hill, had not the pen of the historian recorded the name of Joseph Warren. In devotion to his country's interest, in readiness to die for that country's welfare, he was not surpassed. Let his spirit animate your breasts, if a similar call be made for your services ; be ready to live, or to die -- to serve in the camp, or in the field, as your country may desire, and you will honor your alma mater.

Our age is strongly in contrast with the one in which similar sacrifices were most freely made. Our fathers gave their lives as the price of our nation's independence, when the problem of self-government was all untried. We are privileged to honor their devotion, when that problem has been solved, demonstrating our constitutional government the wisest and the best the world has ever witnessed.

The rapid development of our national life, outspreading from ocean to ocean, from the lakes to the

gulf--all its extended surface teeming with a multitudinous people, characterized by growing intelligence and morals, most profoundly attests this truth. Shall we prove ourselves the worthy descendants of such patriot sires? Shall we glory in a re-baptism of the spirit of liberty, though that baptism be a baptism of blood? The old are being retired; the young--those only like yourselves, who are just entering on the arena, are accounted worthy of the sacrifice. Will you glory in the privilege?

War at all times is dreadful when it visits the land in the echo of distant thunders. But when it comes, as it comes to us, in the earthquake that convulses the very soil under our feet, when every man that falls, on whichever side arrayed, is a subject lost to the nation, when every drop of blood shed flows from the national veins, and weakens the life forces of the national heart--language is too weak to portray its dreadful character. And yet we say, welcome it! welcome it as a dreadful necessity! For the battle we are fighting is for every thing the fathers of our nation held most precious: a war for independence, when our experience has attested the blessings of independence--a war for freedom, when liberty was our birthright, a war forced upon us because slavery was arrogant, and would wrest from us our heritage.

To-morrow you take your place upon this agitated arena. Be ready to do--to dare--to die, if need be.

With freedom for your watchword, it will be more glorious for you, and for our nation, to perish with liberty on its banner, than to triumph compromising this principle. But it can never be! A nation of freemen,—with the instincts of freemen, and liberty on its escutcheon can never be supplanted by an arrogant pretender; conceived in theft, at its birth cornered on oppression, and baptized in robbery and falsehood.

But we must dismiss you: the relation which we have so pleasantly sustained is dissolved—the bond which has united us has been severed—but our interest in you will not cease with the dissolution. We shall follow you, we shall have part with you, in the battle of life. If you conduct yourselves nobly and manfully in the strife, we shall be honored; if you basely prove recreant to these high trusts committed to you, your mantle of shame will fall upon us. Go then and act well your part; be known for your courteous bearing to your professional brethren; as gentlemen in all the amenities of life; as good and skillful men in the art of healing, that thus the response may come back in after years—"We have acquitted ourselves as men." You have our benediction in the word, farewell—fare-ye-well—let its sound dwell upon your ear, and shadow upon your inmost being the impression, its utterance by your speaker is heartfelt, and a thrilling response now vibrates upon the heart of his associates in whose behalf he reiterates the *fare-ye-well*.

GRADUATES—1861-'62.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Residence.</i> | <i>Subject of Thesis.</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BRYANT, MELVILLE.... | Brooklyn, N. Y. | Stomach and Intestinal Digestion. |
| BULKELEY, WILLIAM . | Danbury, Ct. | Acute Pleurisy. |
| BARDEN, J. M. | Mansfield, Pa. | Typhus Fever. |
| BOYCE, C. W. | Auburn, N. Y. | Diphtheria. |
| DELLA, BELLA | Pisa, Italy. | Hereditary Diseases. |
| DOCKSTADER, J. A. | Sharon Springs, N. Y. | Temperaments. |
| HALLOCK, W. B. | Jamestown, " | Asthma. |
| HARKNESS, WM. | Fishkill, " | Strumous Disease. |
| HOLLY, EDMOND. | Hudson, " | Diphtheria. |
| HOPKINS, E. B. | Dennis, Mass. | Gastritis. |
| LEE, L. M. | Hartford, Ct. | Inflammation. |
| MORDEN, R. J. P. | London, Canada West, | Extra Uterine Pregnancy. |
| MILLER, H. V. | Pompey, N. Y. | Glance at the Various Medical Schools |
| PACKARD, L. B. | N. Bridgewater, Mass. | The Mind a Therapeutical Agent. |
| SAVAGE, S. W. | Bath, Maine. | Dysentery. |
| SMITH, C. C. | New-York City. | "Homœopathia Pura." |
| STEINHOOF, A. F. | Simcoe, Canada West, | Homœopathy in Canada. |
| TAYLOR, S. W. | Cambridge, Mass. | A Thorough Medical Education essen- tial to the practice of Homœopathy. |
| THROOP, A. P. | Winfield, N. Y. | Hygienic Influence of Sunlight |
| THOMPSON VIRGIL. | Middleboro, Mass. | Remittent Fever. |
| VONTRENCK, C. L. D. | New York City. | The Function of Absorption. |
| WALLACE, A. E. | Winfield, N. Y. | The Physician. |
| WOODWARD, A. M. | Dresden, Maine. | Intermittent Fever. |

MATRICULANTS—1861-'62.

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| BROWN, G. C..... | London | Canada West. |
| BIRDSALL, EDGAR | Danbury | Connecticut. |
| BULKELEY, WM..... | Danbury | Connecticut. |
| BARDEN, J. M..... | Mansfield | Pennsylvania. |
| BOYCE, C. W..... | Auburn | New-York. |
| BAKER, W. S..... | Newark | New-Jersey. |
| BROWN, T. L., M.D..... | Binghamton..... | New-York. |
| BRYANT, MELVILLE..... | Brooklyn | New-York. |
| CLARK, G. R..... | Portland | Maine. |
| DELLA BELLA, C. F. | Pisa | Italy. |
| DOCKSTADER, J. A., M.D..... | Sharon Springs | New-York. |
| ERMENTRANT, J. P. | New-York City..... | New-York. |
| FARLEY, C. J..... | Keesville..... | New-York. |
| FOOT, H. C., M.D..... | Galesburg..... | Illinois. |
| HOLLY, EDMUND | Hudson | New-York. |
| HOPKINS, E. B | Dennis | Massachusetts |
| HALLOCK, W. B. | Jamestown | New-York. |
| HARKNESS, WM..... | Fishkill | New-York. |
| JENNINGS, S. D..... | New-York City..... | New-York. |
| KELSEY, WM..... | Syracuse | New-York. |
| KING, ROBERT..... | Geneva | New-York. |
| LEE, L. M..... | Hartford | Connecticut. |
| MORDAN, R. J. P..... | London | Canada West. |
| MILLER, C. H..... | New-York City..... | New-York. |
| McLAURIE, C. M..... | Chicago | Illinois. |
| MANDEVILLE, F. B. | Newark | New-Jersey. |
| MILLER, H. V..... | Pompey | New-York. |
| MEIKLEHAM, R..... | New-York City..... | New-York. |
| PACKARD, L. B..... | Bridgewater | Massachusetts |
| RICHARDS, J. W..... | Reading | Pennsylvania. |
| ROTH, CARLE | Staten Island..... | New-York. |
| SAVAGE, J. W..... | Bath | Maine. |
| STILLWELL, T. H..... | Brooklyn | New-York. |
| SCHAECKEL, | New-York City..... | New-York. |
| SMITH, C. C..... | New-York City..... | New-York. |
| STEINHOFF, A. F..... | Lincoln | Canada West. |
| THOMPSON, V..... | Middleboro' | Massachusetts |
| TAYLOR, S. W..... | Cambridge | Massachusetts |
| THROOP, A. P..... | Port Gibson..... | New-York. |
| TUNIS, B..... | New-York City..... | New-York. |
| VONTRECENK, C. L..... | New-York City..... | New-York. |
| WARREN, D..... | Lee | Massachusetts |
| WOODWARD, A. M..... | Dresden | Maine |
| WARNER, E. S..... | Cleveland | Ohio. |
| WALLACE, J. J..... | Brooklyn | New-York. |
| WALLACE, A. E..... | Winfield | New-York. |
| YOUNG, J. D..... | Gardner..... | Maine. |

